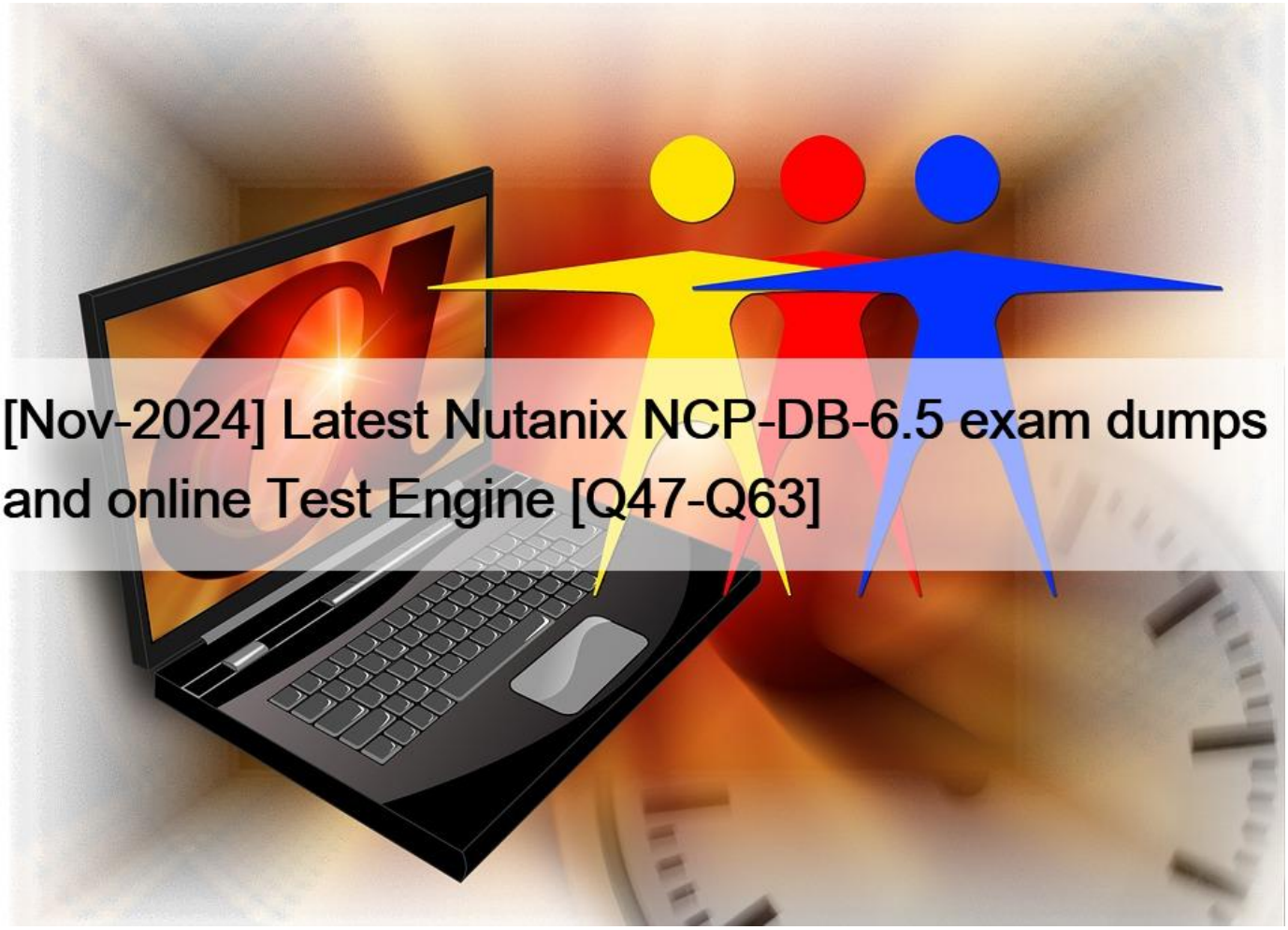
[Nov-2024 Latest Nutanix NCP-DB-6.5 exam dumps and online Test Engine [Q47-Q63



[Nov-2024] Latest Nutanix NCP-DB-6.5 exam dumps and online Test Engine
Nutanix NCP-DB-6.5: Selling Nutanix Certified Professional (NCP) Products and Solutions

Nutanix NCP-DB-6.5 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Apply procedural concepts to provision databases- Create, delete, and modify SLA retention policiesTopic 2- Given business requirements, perform a database clone- Apply procedural concepts to register database server VMs and databasesTopic 3- Describe NDB features and benefits- Define database and NDB terminologyTopic 4- Deploy and Configure an NDB Solution- Apply procedural concepts to restore source databasesTopic 5- Apply procedural concepts to test and publish database patches- Protect NDB-managed Databases Using Time MachineTopic 6- Monitor Alerts and Storage Usage Within an NDB Implementation- Apply procedural concepts to add Nutanix clusters to NDBTopic 7- Apply procedural concepts to create Data Access Management (DAM) policies- Operate and Maintain an NDB Environment

Q47. What is required to create an NDB Software Profile Version for PostgreSQL?

* Database server VM registered with NDB
* Patch file for the installed databases
* Installer package for database software
* Preconfigured OS image from Prism Element

Q48. An administrator enables NDB Multi-Cluster on Cluster A. Cluster B is then registered with NDB.

What are the different NDB Service VMs present in each Nutanix cluster?
* Cluster A: 1 NDB Server

Cluster B: 1 NDB Agent
* Cluster A: 1 NDB Agent

Cluster B: 1 NDB Server, 1 NDB Agent
* Cluster A: 1 NDB Server, 1 NDB Agent

Cluster B: 1 NDB Agent
* Cluster A: 1 NDB Agent

Cluster B: 1 NDB Server
NDB Multi-Cluster is a feature that allows multiple Nutanix clusters to share a common NDB service for database management and automation. NDB service consists of two components: NDB Server and NDB Agent. NDB Server is the central component that provides the web UI, REST API, and database orchestration logic. NDB Agent is the component that runs on each Nutanix cluster and communicates with the NDB Server to perform database operations.

When NDB Multi-Cluster is enabled on Cluster A, it becomes the primary cluster that hosts the NDB Server VM. Cluster B, which is registered with NDB, becomes a secondary cluster that hosts only the NDB Agent VM. Therefore, Cluster A has both NDB Server and NDB Agent, while Cluster B has only NDB Agent. This configuration allows Cluster B to leverage the NDB service running on Cluster A for database management and automation.

Reference: Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) Course Details, Section 3.1: NDB Multi-Cluster Overview Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) Certification Details, Objective 3.1: Configure NDB Multi-Cluster Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) YouTube Playlist, Video 3.1: NDB Multi-Cluster Overview

Q49. An administrator is tasked with providing a Jr DBA with access to NBD with limited capabilities.

This user should only be able to:

* Provision Databases

* Provision Database Servers

* Create Ones

* Refresh Clones

* Patch Database Servers

How can the administrator complete this task?
* Clone the Database Admin role, and add the desired privileges.

* Create a role with only those privileges, assign the role to the Jr DBA user.
* Create a user for the Jr DBA, and assign only those privileges.
* Clone the Database Admin role, and remove all but the desired privileges.

Q50. What are two status values that can be set within the Alerts Dashboard? (Choose two.)
* Auto
* Resolved
* Data Resiliency
* Acknowledged

The correct answer is B and D because these are the two status values that can be set within the Alerts Dashboard in NDB. Resolved means that the alert has been fixed and no longer requires attention.

Acknowledged means that the alert has been seen and is being worked on. Option A is incorrect because Auto is not a status value, but a mode that automatically resolves alerts based on predefined rules. Option C is incorrect because Data Resiliency is not a status value, but a feature that ensures the availability and integrity of the data in NDB.

Reference: The following sources provide more information about the Alerts Dashboard and its status values in NDB:

Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 3: Monitoring Alerts and Storage Usage Within an NDB Implementation, Lesson 3.1: Monitoring Alerts Nutanix Certified Professional – Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5, Knowledge Objectives, Section 3 – Monitor Alerts and Storage Usage Within an NDB Implementation Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide, Chapter 3: Monitoring Alerts and Storage Usage Within an NDB Implementation, Section 3.1: Monitoring Alerts

[Nutanix Support & Insights], Resolving All Alerts Related to a Database or Database Server VM in NDB

Q51. A development team has requested that an administrator provide them a copy of the production Finance database. The business requires that any financial data is masked before going into development.

How should the administrator create a clone with masked data for the development environment?
* From the Time Machine, create a clone and paste the masking commands in the post-clone field of the Pre-Post Commands section.
* 1. Create a masking script on the source DB VM, Dev VM or SW Profile VM.

2. Create the clone from the Time Machine and define the post-clone option with the full pathname of the masking script.
* 1. Create a script to mask the data.

2. Create the clone from the Time Machine and define the post-clone option with the full pathname of the masking script.
* From the Time Machine, create a clone and paste the masking commands in the pre-clone field of the Pre-Post Commands section.

According to the Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) course, the Pre-Post Commands section allows the administrator to specify custom scripts that can be executed before or after the clone operation1. The masking script can be created on any of the VMs that have access to the source database, such as the source DB VM, the Dev VM, or the SW Profile VM2. The script should contain the commands to mask the sensitive data in the Finance database, such as replacing the real values with dummy values or encrypting the data2. The administrator can then create the clone from the Time Machine and define the post-clone option with the full path and name of the masking script1. This will ensure that the script is executed after the clone is created, and the data is masked before it is available for the development team1. The other options are not correct, as they either use the wrong field (pre-clone instead of post-clone), or do not specify where to create or store the masking script.

Reference: 1: Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) course, Module 4: Database Cloning, Lesson

4.4: Pre-Post Commands, slide 5

2: Nutanix Database Automation (NCP-DB) course, Module 4: Database Cloning, Lesson 4.4: Pre-Post Commands, slide 7

Q52. When preparing to provision multiple database server VMs, an administrator is tasked with configuring this set of VMs with the same number of cores per vCPU.

What is the easiest way for the administrator to accomplish this task?
* After provisioning the VMs. update the DEFAULT_OOB_COMPUTE Profile.
* Create a Windows Domain Profile that will synchronize the configurations.
* Update the VMs after provisioning and enter the changes to the vCPU cores.
* Create a Compute Profile and apply it to the VMs during provisioning.

Q53. An administrator needs to perform patching on a MongoDB server cluster within an NDB environment.

How should the administrator accomplish this task?
* Perform a rolling upgrade, applying the patch to the primary member first, followed by the secondary members.
* Apply the patch to all nodes at once.
* Perform a rolling upgrade, applying the patch to the secondary members first, followed by the primary member.
* Disable the replica set while patching.

Q54. In NDB, which two Time Machine options are available when creating a database clone? {Choose two.)
* Point in time
* Restore point
* Backup
* Snapshot

Q55. An administrator needs to roll back an Oracle patch on a database server VM using NDB.

What is required for this action to be successful?
* The patch must have been applied using NDB.
* The database must be shut down.
* The patch must have been applied on Grid home only using NDB.
* The database must be in read-only mode.

To roll back an Oracle patch on a database server VM using NDB, the patch must have been applied using NDB in the first place. This is because NDB maintains a patch inventory and history for each database server VM and database that it manages. NDB uses this information to determine which patches can be rolled back and how to revert the changes made by the patch. If the patch was applied outside of NDB, NDB would not have the patch information and would not be able to roll back the patch.

Therefore, the patch must have been applied using NDB for the rollback action to be successful. The other options are not required for the rollback action. The database does not need to be shut down or in read-only mode, as NDB can perform the rollback operation online. The patch does not need to be applied on Grid home only, as NDB can roll back patches applied on both Grid home and Database home.

Reference: Nutanix Certified Professional – Database Automation (NCP-DB) v6.5, Section 4 – Operate and Maintain an NDB Environment, Objective 4.4: Determine the correct method to apply Linux OS patches Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) Course, Module 5: Nutanix Database Service (NDB) Patching, Lesson 5.1: Patching Overview, Topic: Patching Concepts

[Nutanix Database Service (NDB) User Guide], Chapter 7: Patching, Section: Rolling Back a Patch

Q56. Which two options can NDB leverage to refresh a database clone? (Choose two.)
* Cerebro logs
* Snapshots
* Transaction logs
* Templates

Q57. What is the terminology used for registering an existing database with Era?
* Greenfield Database
* Brownfield Database
* Cloned Database
* Source Database

In the context of Nutanix Era, the term “Brownfield Database” is used to refer to an existing database that is registered with Era1. This process allows Era to bring Database as a Service (DBaaS) capabilities to your existing database2. It’s important to note that before you register a database with Era, certain prerequisites must be met3.

Q58. An administrator needs to make new VLANs available when provisioning a Oracle cluster database, which have been added to NDB via the Administration menu.

What needs to be done to expose the new VLANs for provisioning?
* Create a new VLAN in Prism Element and discover it in NDB.
* Update the Network Profile to include the new VLANs.
* Update Prism Element with the new VLAN and discover it in NDB.
* Create a new Network Profile with the new VLANs.

A Network Profile is a collection of network settings that are used to provision database server VMs in NDB. A Network Profile can include one or more VLANs, IP ranges, and DNS servers. To make new VLANs available when provisioning an Oracle cluster database, you need to update the Network Profile to include the new VLANs. You can do this by editing the existing Network Profile or creating a new one with the new VLANs. You do not need to create or update the VLANs in Prism Element, as NDB can discover the VLANs configured in AHV1.

Reference: Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA) course, Module 2, Lesson 2.4 – Network Profiles Nutanix Support & Insights, Nutanix NDB User Guide v2.5, Network Profiles Nutanix Certified Professional – Database Automation (NCP-DB), Section 2 – Deploy and Configure an NDB Solution

Q59. Which policies define Time Machine data availability across multiple registered clusters in NDB?
* Recovery Plans
* Data Access Management
* Data Protection
* Service Level Agreements

Q60. An administrator needs to restore a database provisioned on Storage Spaces. The virtual disks are shared with multiple databases.

Which restore method is supported?
* Disk-based restore via NDB GUI
* Disk-based restore via NDB CLI
* Copy-based restore via NDB GUI
* Copy-based restore via NDB CLI

For restoring a database provisioned on Storage Spaces, especially when virtual disks are shared among multiple databases, the

supported method is a copy-based restore via the NDB GUI. This method allows for a precise and controlled restoration process suitable for shared storage environments.

Reference: Nutanix Database Automation documentation, specifically in the section on database restoration methods and storage spaces.

Q61. Within the NDB GUI, an administrator needs to set the shortest schedule interval possible for a database log catch up.

Which value, in minutes, will satisfy this requirement?
* 5
* 10
* 15
* 30

The NDB GUI allows an administrator to set the schedule interval for a database log catch up, which is the process of collecting transaction logs periodically from the source databases and storing them in the time machine. The shortest possible value for this interval is 15 minutes, as per the NDB documentation1. This means that the NDB time machine will capture the database logs every 15 minutes and use them for backup, restore, clone, and refresh operations.

Reference: Nutanix Database Management & Automation (NDMA), page 29; Nutanix Support & Insights, section “Log Catch-up”

Q62. What is the minimum frequency in minutes configurable for NDB Log Catch-up operation?
* 10
* 15
* 60
* 120

Q63. An administrator has been tasked with restoring an Oracle database that has recently failed. The administrator must restore the database to the prior day’s state.

Which two restore options could be used? (Choose two.)
* Most Recent Time Available
* Snapshot
* Tail Logs Backup
* Point in Time